(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2141.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1788.

LONDON, *October* 14.

YESTERDAY about noon, the purſers of the Earl of Mansfield East-Indiaman, captain Brodie Hopworth, from Bencoolen and China, came to the East-India house, with news of that ship being arrived off the Isle of Wight. One of the king's frigates met this ship off the Lizard, and impressed all her men, putting some of their own people on board to bring her to her moorings. The impressed people were carried to the guardship at Plymouth. She sailed from England on her voyage on the 31st of January, 1786.

Several articles of great value and curiosity belonging to the inhabitants of the Hague and Amsterdam, were removed to this country a considerable time back, from a foresight that plunder and rapine would be the consequence of their disputes. Among these are several paintings of value by the first masters.

Oct. 21. The affairs of the admiralty are carried on with great exertions; four additional clarks were yesterday put on the establishment for the dispatch of the extraordinary business.

Letters from France, by Monday's mail, advise, that their high mightinesses have formally notified, by their ambassador at Paris, to the French court, the following resolution:—"That the troubles between that province and the prince stadtholder having been happily terminated, and his serene highness reestablished in all his dignities, that therefore the satisfaction demanded relative to the impeded journey of the princess of Orange, would also be immediately arranged with the king of Prussia; that consequently there being no more enemies in the country, the resolution of the 10th of September (to demand succours from France) ceased to have its effect; that their noble and great mightinesses thought they ought to give notice of this as soon as possible to his most Christian majesty, not doubting that he would take such interest in this happy re-establishment of the tranquillity of the country, which he had ever shewed in striving to stifle discord and promote the prosperity of the nation; to which end the affection of his majesty would always be acceptable to them."—A decisive blow this to the insidious intrigues of the French court, and a total dissolution of the unnatural treaty lately formed between France and the Dutch.

The princess of Orange, in an indispensable condition in the submission required of the city of Amsterdam, insists, that the magistrates whom she names, as the authors and instigators of the affront offered to her, be dismissed from their offices.—The persons on whose dismission the princess insists are fourteen in number, of whom Van Berkel stands at the head.

On Monday the clerks of the treasury were employed in writing circular letters to all the lord lieutenants in England, stating (as we are informed) in substance, "That it is his majesty's pleasure, that the militia of this kingdom, be immediately embodied." And the letters further assured their lordships, "That proper printed notices would be sent to them, with all possible dispatch." And, agreeably to the above letters, printed notices were sent last night by messengers and by post, to every part of the kingdom. The blanks left for the time of meeting are to be filled up, by each lord lieutenant according to the conveniences of his county.

Orders were also sent from the admiralty for all the regulating captains to set out immediately for their respective stations, where they were informed the necessary instructions waited their arrival.

Sir Robert Boyd has resigned his lieutenant governorship of Gibraltar, and lieutenant-general O'Hara has that command and is now resident at that garrison.

The ordinary of the navy this month, is 98 ships of the line, 12 of fifty guns, 91 frigates, from sixty-four to twenty-eight, and 46 sloops or cutters, &c.

We are credibly informed that Spain is preparing for war with no less diligence than France. This may to most, perhaps, appear a circumstance of little moment, as thinking that much is not to be apprehended from the exertions of a nation that has suffered itself to be so drubbed, insulted and humbled by the petty state of Algiers. In that view of the matter, something may be said; but in another, it is a signal not altogether to be neglected. It is to explain the transactions of the other branch of the house of Bourbon, whatever evasive answers they choose to give to our remonstrances; and therefore, as what Spaniards do, having no immediate effect of their own to prosecute, must be done by concert, we may naturally enough infer, that our great neighbours are not so very innocent in their intentions as they pretend.

EDINBURGH, *October* 16.

Extract of a letter from London, October 13.

"With respect to the question, peace or war, we are still in as much uncertainty as ever. The warlike preparations, and the early meeting of parliament seem to prognosticate war. On the other hand, the favourable turn of affairs in Holland is an argument for peace. The ministry are resolved not to trust to Gallic faith, but to be prepared in every quarter. For this purpose a number of troops are to be sent to the East and West-Indies, at least this is the intention at present.

"The French minister rather treated Mr. Grenville with some degree of contempt, and refused to give any answer as to the future conduct of France. He seemed to insinuate that England had acted perfidiously, and it was her alone that by the present preparations seemed to wish for a rupture. He also hinted that France would not bear such unprovoked insults with tameness.

"Great part of the ninety millions of livres spent in the administration of M. de Calonne, of which no account has been given, it is believed was sent to Holland, and distributed to the leaders of the faction there.

"The Dutch would never have gone the length they have done, had not they expected a French army to come to their assistance, which indeed they were promised. They now see how little they can depend upon French promises. In the mean time the trade of Holland has been destroyed, many individuals ruined, and such animosities kindled as will not be allayed for many years.

"The reason the duke of Brunswick has been so long before Amsterdam is owing to the delicate situation in which he stands. The great majority of the inhabitants are friends to the prince of Orange, therefore to have pushed matters to extremities, and subjected the town to plunder and devastation, would have been attended with the worst of consequences to the stadtholder's party. The duke of Brunswick has taken the more prudent, the more tedious method of waiting the event of negotiation, and thereby prevented bloodshed and the destruction of the friends of the prince of Orange, who could not have been distinguished from the patriots in the confusion of a general assault."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) November* 10.

While we congratulate our fellow-islanders on their fortunate escape, this season, from the direful effects of a hurricane, that scourge of the West-Indies, the feeling reader will drop a tear, with us, on reading the following recital of the sufferings of the miserable inhabitants of Honduras, written by an intelligent inhabitant of the Bay, and brought by the last vessels from that place:

Particulars of a most violent hurricane, which happened at the Bay of Honduras, on the 2d day of September last.

ON Sunday the 2d day of September, 1787, between the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning, a gale of wind commenced from the N. N. W. At six o'clock it came to blow at W. N. W. with great violence, attended with rain; the sky became dark and obscured, and carried with it a most threatening appearance. At 8 o'clock it blew a most violent hurricane, attended with incessant rain, which fell very heavy and sharp. At this time the houses on both sides the river Bellize began to fall, and the branches of the surrounding trees to break, which put the inhabitants into the utmost fear and consternation. About 10 the wind shifted to S. W. and blew, if possible, with redoubled violence. At that instant the sea began to rise, and continued approaching with such rapidity, that the banks of the river were in a few minutes overflowed, and shortly after the whole surface of the earth covered with water. What houses at this time remained standing, were soon brought to the ground, and the inhabitants, men, women and children, aged and infirm, were obliged to commit themselves to the mercy of the wind and sea, in momentary danger of being either killed by the branches of the trees every where falling around them, or of having their limbs broken by the logs of mahogany then drifting with force by the violence of the wind and current into the bush. In this perilous situation, and having nothing but the prospect of death before them, many betook themselves to the trees, to logs of mahogany, or pieces of wrecks then afloat, or to such canoes, or other crafts, which Providence had thrown in their way, whilst others, after making such efforts for their safety and preservation as their weak and feeble state admitted, perished in the attempt. The water at this time being in some places five feet, and in others upwards of seven, above the surface of the earth, and still continuing to rise, the scene of misery and distress which prevailed, and which was further heightened by the dreadful prospect that presented itself, from the most uncommon violence of the wind and rain, is better to be conceived than expressed, and equalled, if not exceeded, any thing of the kind ever known or experienced in any part of the West-Indies. The cries of the women and children, the floating of the dead bodies amongst the ruins, was truly shocking and lamentable. To add to this almost unparalelled scene of misery and distress, the minds of the suffering inhabitants were filled with consternation and dread of the water continuing to rise in the same rapid manner it had already done; an event which alone must have deprived them of all hopes of future safety and deliverance; for the sky was so obscured by the violence of the incessant rains, as to prevent any object being seen beyond the distance of twenty yards.

After remaining in this uncertain and disagreeable situation till near one o'clock, the hurricane abated, and in a short time after the weather cleared up: when it presented to the surviving inhabitants, a most melancholy picture of misery and distress; not a single house, hut, or any kind of habitation on either side of Bellize river standing; not less than 500 houses of different constructions having been blown down and the whole reduced to a heap of rubbish; with the furniture and effects, of various kinds, either totally destroyed, buried in the ruins, or carried an uncommon distance into the woods; the dead bodies of those who had perished in their attempts to gain a place of safety, the carcases of the hogs, goats, cattle, and other species of live stock, lying in different parts of the bush, all served to heighten the distressed scene. Out of fifteen square rigged vessels, sloops and schooners, including a number of craft, and other vessels employed in bringing wood from the different rivers, which were riding at anchor in Bellize road at the commencement of the gale, not a single one was to be seen; the whole having either sunk or been drove on shore, and many of their hands perished. Besides these, a variety of sailing boats, canoes, pitpans, and dories, were drove out to sea, or washed to pieces by the violence of the waves on the beach. In this disconsolate situation, the distressed inhabitants, without any dry cloathing, or other necessary refreshment, almost exhausted with extreme cold, their bodies every where bruised by the blows they had received from the limbs of trees, logs of mahogany, and other pieces of wrecks floating about in the bush, betook themselves to the erecting a few temporary sheds, and by digging among the rubbish, endeavoured to find some part of their cloating. In this attempt but few of them succeeded, as a considerable part of their moveables were drove by the violence of the wind and sea an uncommon distance from their respective habitations, and in many respects either totally destroyed or rendered useless. Upwards of 300,000 feet of mahogany, that was on shore and in the river ready to ship in the different vessels, was carried out to sea, and totally lost.

Amongst the number that perished were Mr. John Leith and wife, Mrs. Bath, Miss M'Daniel and captain Edward Davis, who having received a violent cut in the bottom of his foot with a glass bottle, whilst wading through the bush to gain a place of safety it produced a mortification in his bowels, which put a period to his life. Besides those abovementioned, Mr. John Pitt, a most respectable member of the community, lately arrived from Musquito shore with his family, was overset in his schooner, with which he had come from Rowley's Bight the evening before, and perished. With them, most of the negroes on board, who composed a part of the vessels crews who were lost, there was a number of other persons, whose names are not mentioned, but supposed in the whole to be about one hundred and upwards.

At St. George's Quay, the hurricane was, if possible, more violent; the few houses that were erected there, though constructed with no small degree of strength, were blown down, and the inhabitants, being mostly women and children, exposed to all the rage and violence of which those elements, the wind and sea, are so susceptible, they were compelled in many places to throw themselves flat on the ground, and to make use of every effort to preserve themselves from being washed into the sea, which at that time made a fair breach from one side of the Quay to the other. All the sloops and schooners employed in dragging mahogany and logwood, as well as those at the Old River's mouth, in number about 15, and composing two thirds of what is employed in that occupation from Northern River, Rowley's Bight,

and New River, were dismasted, drove from their anchors, and either sunk, drove on shore, or destroyed. Besides these, a great number of boats, canoes, pitpans and other small craft; the wearing apparel, furniture, dry goods, and other matters of property, stored on the Quay a fate similar to what was experienced at Belize.

In the Old and New Rivers, Nothern River and Rowley's Bight, the houses were all blown down, and what served to complete the measure of their misfortune, the plantations were all levelled with the ground, and in a manner totally destroyed. They were in general in good order, and promised a most plentiful crop; the quantity of corn in particular, then nearly ripe, exceeded any ever known before in this country; in a word, not the least article of vegetables was left on the surface of the earth; not a tree or bush, for the distance of 30 leagues from north to south, had a single leaf or shrub left on them. The number of mahogany trees blown down in the different rivers, and split to pieces, is incredible. The paths are so filled up with limbs and branches of trees, and other rubbish, that it will require a length of time to clear them. In short, the whole country, for upwards of twenty leagues along the sea-coast, and the same distance up the rivers, exhibits a scene of desolation and ruin.

It was a most fortunate circumstance, that this violent hurricane did not happen in the night; for if it had, not fifty people out of near one thousand, then at Bellize Point, could possibly have saved themselves. The damages sustained by the inhabitants alone, including their crafts, negroes provisions, dry goods, furniture and other articles of property, are estimated at not less than 30,000l.

Since this melancholy event, the superintendent has paid four months provision to a part of the Musquito-shore inhabitants. The greatest part of the flour was damaged; nevertheless, it proves a seasonable relief. The other inhabitants have been likewise relieved from the apprehensions of famine, by the arrival of three or four vessels from Europe and Jamaica, which have brought them a seasonable supply of provisions and cloathing, with some other necessaries for family use, which they were much in want of ——They are now employed in erecting themselves temporary huts, until they are enabled by a supply of lumber, to build themselves more comfortable habitations.

List of shipping lost in the Bay of Honduras the 2d of September last.

At Bellize River's Mouth.

Ship Belisarius, Sill, dismasted, and drove on shore.*
Catharine, Cole, dismasted, sunk and bilged.*
John, Fea, dismasted, and drove on shore †
Bermuda, Bryan, dismasted, and on shore.*
Susanna, Forsyth, dismasted, drove on shore, and all to pieces.*
George, Wallace, sailed the 30th of August, was wrecked on Magna Quay Reef on Sunday morning, 2d of September, at day-light, when all hands except the cabin boy perished.*
Brig Jenny, Muir, dismasted, and drove ashore.†
Anne, M'Cormack, ditto.†
Fortitude, Hine, ditto.†
General Campbell, Clunie, ditto.†
Schooner Fortune, Atcheson, overset, and all hands perished.*
Friendship, Albro, overset, but since got up again.†

Country vessels.

Sloop Little Ben, Huicks, overset, and sunk, all hands perished.†
Betsy, M'Kenzie, drove on shore, but since got off.†
Jamaica, Sullivan, drove on shore.*
Ellen, ——, dismasted, drove on shore, and lost.*
Schooner Mary, Eggar, dismasted, overset, lost, and all hands perished.*

At St. George's Quay.

Ship Thomas, Bone, dismasted, drove on the Main-Reef and bilged.*
Hope, Perry, ditto.*

Those marked thus * are totally lost and sold at vendue.

Those marked thus † are expected to be got off.

BERMUDA, *December* 1.

The different governors in the West-Indies received orders by the last packet to put all the fortifications in the best possible state of defence for an immediate war, in consequence of which martial law is said to have taken place in some of the islands, and most of the negroes taken to the public works. Public advertisements are also inserted in their papers, for masons, bricklayers, labourers, &c. to work on the fortifications. At Antigua and St. Kitt's there was a hot press the 9th of November, when the gangs took a great number of white men from the vessels in the harbours. Several Bermuda vessels were amongst the sufferers.

SHEFFIELD, *November* 29.

It may be necessary to inform the public, that the light-house, building at the entrance of this port, on M'Nair's Head, can be seen five leagues at sea, and at first sight has been taken for a sail; mariners therefore will govern themselves accordingly. The masons, &c. employed in erecting it have quit till spring, as however late the season, an accidental set in of frost and cold weather might injure the new work. It is now thirty feet nine inches high from the foundation, and more than a hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is yet to be carried 33 feet higher, exclusive of the lanthorn, and when finished, it is imagined will be seen at a greater distance than any other light house.

A finer season than the present fall no country upon earth can boast of, and is very similar to the fall of the years 83, 84 and 85. One untimely frost we have had in the month of September, which a good deal injured the buckwheat. But since then the weather has been so exceedingly fine and temperate, that in many places the strawberry vines have again blossomed out, and in some gardens the pinks are again blowing, and many other flowers are in full bloom. As yet we have not even had a spit of snow, and on Thursday last, the thermometer was as high as 52.

SALEM, *December* 25.

On Thursday last, the brig Patty, captain Phippen, arrived here from Cadiz. She sailed the 27th of October; at which time no accounts had been received there of the king of Spain's death—we therefore conclude the Irish account of that event, in our last, must be premature.

The accounts by captain Phippen do not savour so strongly of war, as those from other parts of Europe —War was indeed talked of at Cadiz, but not immediately expected.

A merchant in Cadiz writes to his correspondent here—" Should war break out—which God forbid!—it will be fortunate for the American flag."

BOSTON, *December* 25.

The members of the federal convention, says a correspondent, no doubt considered themselves as the representatives of America, and fully authorised to conduct as they have done. After fully investigating the articles of the old confederation, and finding it impossible to render them adequate to the establishment of a proper government for the United States, they devised an entire new plan, and laid it before their constituents to adopt or reject, as they in their wisdom shall see fit.

NEW-YORK, *January* 3.

OFFICIAL NOTE,

Presented by Mr. Grenville to the compte de Montmorin, on the fourth of October, 1787. Extracted from a Brussel's Gazette of the eleventh of the same month.

" His Britannic majesty, confiding on that friendship which happily exists between him and his most Christian majesty, thinks he has a right of asking some explanations on the subject of those armaments which are now carried on in all the harbours of France. A treaty of peace between the two crowns, settled on principles which seem to ensure its permanency; a treaty of commerce lately signed and mutually executed; a reciprocal settlement of the interests of the two nations in the East-Indies; the intimate connexions lately entered into by the merchants of both nations; all seem to remove the idea of any hostile intentions against Great-Britain; nevertheless, France is arming, and his Britannic majesty cannot trace any European power against which the most Christian king can possibly have any cause of complaint.

" The commotions in the United Netherlands, it is true, have alarmed Europe; but the king of Great-Britain reposes too great a confidence in the declarations of his most Christian majesty, to believe that he intends to support a drooping party in the province of Holland, against the voice of the majority of those United Provinces, with whom alone he has formed an alliance; he cannot therefore suppose that the armaments of France can possibly have that object in view.

" His Britannic majesty on the other hand is informed, that the most Christian king has lately sent considerable forces in the East-Indies, part of which have stopped at the Cape of Good-Hope and Trincomale; neither France nor the United Netherlands have any enemies in that part of the world, and the king of Great Britain feeling himself interested in those measures more immediately than any other power, wishes to be made acquainted with the reasons of those expeditions.

" His Britannic majesty desires nothing so sincerely as to maintain the harmony which exists between Great-Britain and France, and being persuaded that the most Christian king is filled with the same sentiments, doubts not but that he will embrace this friendly communication, in order to elucidate the misunderstandings which might arise from the armaments of France."

" The Compte de Montmorin's answer.

" The king, persuaded that the explanations which his Britannic majesty wishes to receive, originates in his friendly dispositions, is willing to explain the motive of this armament. The faith reposed in treaties, formerly held so sacred, has been several times violated within this century, in a manner so unprecedented, that it is become the duty of every power to prepare for war, even in the bosom of peace, at the least motion of any of its neighbours: All Europe knows that France has not exhibited any precedents of those unjustifiable violations, and the king too jealous of the dignity of his crown, would disdain taking such an advantage over an unprepared neighbour. His Britanic majesty is not ignorant of the respective situation of France and Great-Britain at the beginning of last August in Europe, as well as in both Indies, and the king having religiously remained since on the defensive, sufficiently evinces the purity of his intentions. His most Christian majesty being determined to fulfil his treaty of alliance with the United Netherlands, and wishing to prevent any power from taking advantage of the troubles of those provinces, to seize on some parts of their possessions in Europe, and in both Indies, has thought it necessary to be prepared to protect them as soon as the States-general should require it. The armaments of Great-Britain, the negotiations of her ministers in all the European courts, and the well known steps to dissolve the alliance between France and the United Netherlands, and to accelerate the war between the Ottoman empire and Russia, Austria and the republic of Venice; such are the reasons which have obliged the king to increase his means of defence, the extent of which has been proportioned to the preparations carried on in Great-Britain. Sheltered now from any danger of invasion, he is firmly determined not to begin hostilities; but prepared for war, although sincerely desirous for peace, he waits to lay down his arms, when England shall have adopted similar measures.

Jan. 9. Many have mistaken the duke of Brunswick, who commanded the army destined against the Dutch patriots, for the duke of Brunswick whom the Dutch obliged to leave the service of the prince of Orange about three years since. This mistake arises from the inaccuracy of the foreign news-paper writers. The duke of Brunswick who is commander of the Prussian troops, is the reigning duke Charles William Ferdinand, a general in the king of Prussia's service, and brother-in-law to the king of Great-Britain. The other is Louis, brother to the late duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle, who was guardian to the stadtholder during his minority, and afterwards his principal counsellor, till the Dutch obliged him to resign in 1784.

Parisian ingenuity. The compteſſe of Jervac, having some time since lost a favourite lap-dog, desired a friend, on his next passing over the post seas, to replace it, by purchasing another from the people who there vend these animals. The gentleman accordingly, bought for two Louis, the handsomest in the place. The compteſſe became instantly enamoured of the beauty of its colour, and the silkiness of its coat. The new favourite was the admiration of every visitant, until one gentleman unfortunately observed, that it had a little stiffness in its walk. The dear creature was taken up to examine into the cause of its lameness, when a seem presented itself running along the belly, which being *ript and pursued* with great caution, out skipped a little black mongrel puppy. The lady was astonished—the visitors stared—but the little animal himself, seemed greatly rejoiced on being released from the borrowed coat, into which he had been inserted with so much ingenuity.

Jan. 14. On Saturday evening his excellency the governor arrived in this city from Poughkeepsie.

PEACE—FRANCE and ENGLAND, have "*from their rage away.*"

The king of Prussia will not accept the mediation of France in the affairs of Holland; but on condition, that the cabinet of Versailles will guarantee the following among other points, viz.——

That the province of Holland shall have no more right than the others;

That they shall yearly elect a new Grand Pensioner;

That the stadtholder shall not any longer receive commissions from the particular states, but only from the states general;

That the duke Louis of Brunswick, shall have satisfaction given, and be re-established in his dignities; and that the Hague shall be a place of sovereign right, and belong to all the provinces.

A Boston paper of the 7th instant, January, says Saturday last was brought to this town, under escort, the famous captain *Luke Day*, a principal insurgent during the late commotions in this commonwealth, and for whom a reward of one hundred pounds was offered for apprehending him by government—He was taken by surprise at an inn in Westmoreland, in New-Hampshire state, about sunset on the first instant, by major Luther Ames, lieutenant Isaac Griffell, and Mr. Elijah Dunbar. He had not crossed Connecticut ferry above ten minutes before he was a prisoner. His seat of residence was in Vermont state.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 14.

The brig Hector, captain Lewis, lately arrived at Salem, in 42 days from Gottenburg.

While the brig lay at Marlstrand, (where she discharged her cargo) a Swedish ship was wrecked on a very rough and rocky part of the island, in a violent storm: The crew, with assistance from the land, soon got safely ashore, except the mate, who was washed overboard with the foremast, to the top of which he had retreated for safety; the mast remained attached to the wreck by the shrouds, and the man continued his hold on the mast, the waves continually breaking over him. The sea was in such violent agitation, and the shore so rugged, that an attempt to recover him was extremely hazardous. About twenty sail of Swedes were then in the harbour, whose boats were many of them employed to succour the distressed object, but returned without effecting it, intimidated by the danger. At length, application was made to captain Lewis's crew, for their assistance, who

offer of a conſiderable pecuniary reward, if they ſhould make the attempt, even ſhould it fail of ſucceſs; but they nobly refuſed, going on a mercenary principle; however, from pure motives of humanity, the mate and ſix hands went off in a boat, at the utmoſt hazard of their lives, and under the diſcouraging repreſentations of thoſe Swedes who had before failed—ſurmounted every danger, and brought the ſufferer, with juſt the remains of life, aſhore, after hanging, as it were by a ſtraw, ſeveral hours, in the water. The offer of money was now repeated to them, and again refuſed.

The governor of the place being made acquainted with the tranſaction, ſent for theſe brave Americans to his houſe; and taking each of them by the hand, made the moſt honorary acknowledgments for their ſucceſsful exertions to reſcue from deſtruction a ſubject of Sweden, but a ſtranger to them; and preſented the mate with a golden ſpoon, and each of the others with a ſilver ſpoon, as teſtimonies of their heroiſm and humanity; and alſo granted them the liberty of walking in any part of the city, at any time of day or night; a privilege, in which even their own ſubjects are not indulged. In ſhort, ſo much was this act admired, that it gained them every mark of reſpect from the citizens; and the name of an American became ſynonimous with thoſe of a hero and a friend.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 10.

By advices of the 9th day of January inſtant, the honourable the convention of the ſtate of Connecticut have adopted the propoſed federal conſtitution. There were one hundred and twenty-ſeven votes in favour of it, and forty againſt it.

Captain Atkinſon, of the brig Antelope, lately arrived here, ſpoke, on the 25th of December, in latitude 21, 7, longitude 57, 30, the ſloop Polly, captain Morris, from New-York bound to Santa Cruz.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 12, 1787.

WHEREAS an appeal is now depending in the court of appeals, on the queſtion, whether the purchaſers of confiſcated property ſince the conſolidating act, can pay their annual intereſt in ſpecie certificates, made receiveable for the principal due for the ſaid purchaſes. And whereas a reſolution has paſſed the legiſlature, to ſtop all actions and executions againſt the debtors of ſaid property, purchaſed ſince the conſolidating act, till the court of appeals ſhall determine thereon. And whereas from the diſtant ſituation of many debtors from the ſeat of government, who are intereſted in ſaid queſtion, may not hear of the determination of ſaid queſtion, and may be ſubject to immediate execution, before they have an opportunity of paying ſaid intereſt:

RESOLVED, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed to ſuſpend and ſtop all actions and executions againſt ſaid debtors, till ſix weeks after the court of appeals ſhall determine thereon, on the appeal now depending before them for that purpoſe.—And that this reſolution be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiſer.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That the ſaid appeal ſhall not, on any pretence, be continued longer then to the end of two courts after the meeting of ſaid court, in the month of October laſt paſt.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, December 12, 1787: Read and aſſented to.

By order,
J. DORSEY, clk.

January 23, 1788.

THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland having appointed the ſubſcribers truſtees for the creditors of William Logan, of the city of Annapolis; in order to enable us to execute the ſaid truſt, notice is hereby given, that all perſons indebted to the ſaid William Logan make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to produce the ſame, that a juſt and proper dividend may be made, and the buſineſs cloſed as ſoon as poſſible.

To be ſold, on the 13th of March next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a lot of ground in the city of Annapolis, known and diſtinguiſhed on the plot of ſaid city by No. 31, with the following improvements thereon:

A wharf 130 feet front, with 12 feet water, and 350 feet deep, a brick houſe two ſtories high, with a kitchen and cellar under the whole, and a framed blackſmith's ſhop. Alſo a lot on Cornhill-ſtreet with a framed houſe thereon, and all the houſehold furniture of the ſaid William Logan, conſiſting of feather beds, tables, chairs and kitchen furniture.

ALLEN QUYNN, }
DAVID GEDDES, } truſtees.

January 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſciber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

FRANCIS DAVIS.

January 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

ANTHONY MUSGROVE, of Anthony.

January 4, 1788.

Lands for Sale.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, being part of three tracts of land, viz. Godman's Chance, 104 acres, part of Middle Plantation, 116 acres, and part of the Plains, 100 acres, containing in the whole 320 acres, ſituate on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 11 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and 7 from the inſpection houſes of Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing and Indian Landing; this land is well adapted to Indian corn and every kind of ſmall grain, and inferior to none for tobacco; the corn land is divided into three equal diviſions, under a good fence, each part at a moderate computation will produce 150 barrels per year: the whole is conveniently and plentifully watered; on this land there is one of the moſt valuable griſt mills in this county, on a never failing ſtream, now in complete repair, being rebuilt within this year; ſhe is an overſhot mill, and has full nineteen feet fall; there are about 12 acres of meadow land now reclaimed and mowed yearly, about 5 acres of which are in timothy, under a good and ſufficient poſt and rail fence immediately before the door, and alſo much more meadow may be eaſily made; the improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three rooms below and two above, with a cellar under the whole, kitchen, barn, ſtore houſe, meat houſe, tobacco houſe, ſmith's ſhop and weaver's ſhop, corn houſe, ſtables, and every other convenient out houſe, two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains about 250 trees, moſtly of the fine black red-ſtreak apple, remarkable for making cider of the firſt quality, together with a moſt excellent peach orchard, and a number of other fruit trees, a garden well pailed in about 220 feet ſquare, newly done, chiefly with cheſnut pails. For price, terms, &c. apply to

w 6 THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

January 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge her debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Anne Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

ANNE TILLY.

January 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, intends to apply to the juſtices of Anne Arundel county court, to be held in March next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

BENJAMIN CADEL.

January 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Montgomery county court, at their next March term, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

HEZEKIAH OWEN.

January 21, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Lanſdale's tavern, in Upper Marlborough, on the 6th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for the benefit of the creditors of John Halkerſton,

THREE negroes, a woman and child, and a girl about fourteen years old, ſome houſehold furniture, a ſpinnet, a horſe, and a milch cow. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

2 SAMUEL HEPBURN, truſtee.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Halkerſton is requeſted at Upper Marlborough on the fifth of February.

January 16, 1788.

THE ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis are reſpectfully informed, that the following goods are for ſale, at the houſe of Mrs. Mary Reynolds, near the church, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh only, as the owner intends returning to Ireland, viz.

Sprigged and tamboured muſlins 6-4 wide.
Plain book and jaconet 4-4 and 6-4 ditto.
Book and jaconet handkerchiefs 4-4 and 5-4 ditto.
With a few pieces of ſilks, iriſh linens and thick cambricks.

2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for a law empowering the juſtices of St. Mary's county court to levy a ſum of money yearly for the maintenance of her ſon Ballakiah, who is inſane.

2 ELIZABETH WATHEN.

Annapolis, January 24, 1788.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of COX and BRERETON is diſſolved, they requeſt all perſons indebted to them to call and pay off their reſpective accounts, and all thoſe who have claims againſt them are deſired to bring them in that they may be ſettled as ſoon as poſſible; they hope that due attention will be paid to this notice, as their ſituation will admit of no delay.

2

January 4, 1788.

By virtue of a mortgage from Richard Scott, of Anne-Arundel county, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, in George-town, on Friday the 15th day of February next,

TWO very valuable young negro men, and on the 23d day of the ſame month will be ſold, at Elk-Ridge Landing, one negro woman and two likely negro boys, to ſatisfy a debt due from ſaid Scott to us.

w4 BERNARD O'NEILL,
3 WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

January 9, 1788.

Notice to Pilots.

THE board appointed by act of aſſembly to examine and licenſe pilots, within this ſtate, do hereby give notice, that the board will ſit at Mr. Thomas De Witt's coffee-houſe, in Baltimore-town, from the firſt to the laſt day of February next, to examine any perſon who ſhall apply for a licenſe as a pilot.

By order of the board,
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, regiſter.

The following abſtracts from the law, are publiſhed for the information of ſuch perſons as intend to apply for examination and licenſe as pilots.

1ſt. "Every perſon who deſires to be examined, muſt produce, from the court of the county where he reſides, a certificate of his honeſty and good behaviour, and he muſt pay thirty-five ſhillings, current money.

2d. "If upon public examination, the perſon applying appears to the board of ſufficient ability, ſkill and experience, the board is to grant him one of three kinds of licences for one year, either to pilot veſſels of any draught of water, or veſſels of not exceeding twelve feet draught, or of veſſels of not exceeding nine feet draught.—No perſon to be licenſed as a firſt-rate pilot, unleſs he hath employed himſelf for at leaſt three years in the buſineſs of piloting veſſels of any draught, or unleſs he hath ſerved at leaſt four years as an apprentice to the buſineſs of piloting.

3d. "No perſon ſhall act as a pilot, although licenſed, unleſs he, or the company to which he belongs, ſhall keep one ſufficient boat of twenty-ſix feet keel ſtreight rabbet, at the leaſt, decked and well found; and not more than three pilots can be in company.

4th. "Every pilot, on being licenſed, is to give bond, with good ſecurity, in penalty of two hundred pounds current money, for the faithful diſcharge of his duty, agreeably to act of aſſembly.

5th. "Every merchant veſſel of nine feet, or upwards, coming from ſea, ſhall take the firſt pilot who offers below the Horſe Shoe, or pay him half pilotage to the firſt port; and every merchant veſſel of the ſame draught of water, going to ſea, ſhall receive the firſt pilot who applies, or pay him half pilotage to the Capes; and every veſſel, having no pilot, who ſhall follow a veſſel that has a pilot, ſhall pay him half pilotage.

6th. "Rates of pilotage as follows, to wit: From the Capes to Baltimore town, eight ſhillings and nine-pence current money, and from Baltimore-town to the Capes, ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence for every half foot of water the veſſel ſhall draw: From the mouth of Patowmack to George town, and from George-town to the mouth of Patowmack, there is to be an addition of one fifth to the above rates; for leſs diſtance in the ſame proportion. No allowance for any ſupernumerary inches under ſix."

By order of the board,
3 WILLIAM JEFFERIS, regiſter.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

ANDREW BRYSON, Thomas Bowie, Annapolis; Chandeler Brent, Gooſe creek; Richard Bolton, St. Mary's county; George Briſcoe, Patuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chaſe (4), Benjamin Chew, Annapolis; David Carcaud (2), Patuxent; Peter Chaille, Worceſter county; Alexander Corbett, Kent county; Samuel Chamberlaine, Talbot county.

Gabriel Duvall, Annapolis; Dyſon, Bruce and Co. Allen's Freſh; George Day, Nottingham.

Samuel Flowers, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent; John Forbes (3), Benedict.

Thomas Galloway, —— Gibſon, Annapolis; Joſeph Galloway, Weſt river; James Graham, Port Tobacco; Joſeph Spiers Gabbott, Nottingham; James Gordon, Dorcheſter county; Richard Graves, Kent county.

Sarah Harriſon, Edward Hall, Weſt river; Richard B. Hall (4), Collington Meadows.

Thomas Johnſon (2), Thomas Jennings, Annapolis; William Johnſon, care of Solomon Sparrow, near South river church.

Philip Key, St. Mary's county; J. Kenna, jun. Port-Tobacco.

John Lloyd, care of Joſeph Clark, Annapolis.

Timothy M'Carty, Michael Murphy, Annapolis; James M'Kever, St. Mary's county; rev. Joſeph Meſſenger, St. John's pariſh, Maryland; capt. Mich. Marchall, Benedict; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county; James Murray, Cambridge; Henry Miles, Somerſet county.

Seneca Nelſon, Leonard-town.

John Plummer, Weſt river; Mrs. Parkinſon, near Cheſter mill, Queen-Anne's county.

John Rogers (4), David Roſs (2), Thomas Rutland, Thomas Kidout, James Ringgold, Elizabeth Robſon, Annapolis; Mrs. Rankin, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Reynolds, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Richard Smith, near Queen-Anne; Joſeph Sims, near Port-Tobacco; John Stewart, Somerſet county; capt. Hugh Sherwood, Oxford.

John Thompſon, care of Wallace and Muir, John Chew Thomas, Annapolis; John Thomas, Upper Marlborough; Peter Thomſon (2), Stephen Tarlton, St. Mary's county.

John Underwood (2), Annapolis.

John Walſh, Annapolis; Betty Williams, Somerſet county; Theodore Wederſtrand, Queen-Anne's county.

Notley Young (3), Newport, Maryland.

3 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to the Poſt-Office for letters are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without.

In the Press, and soon will be Published, and Sold at the Printing-Office,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

REMARKS

ON THE

PROPOSED PLAN

OF A

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,

By ARISTIDES. 2

December 20, 1787.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons having just claims against the estate of Joseph Brashear, late of Prince George's county, deceased, to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to

3X ALEXANDER DUVALL, administrator de bonis non.

January 3, 1788.

FISH.

A FEW barrels of well cured Patowmack shad of the best quality, to be sold cheap. Inquire at Mr. Couden's. 2

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 10

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that *Tract of land*, called *Beall's Plantation*, and *Bateman's Field*, (being part of *Snowden's Reputation Supported*) containing from a late survey 676¼ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco-house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Patterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

10 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

December 14, 1787.

FOR SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE SLAVES. 6 ARTHUR BRYAN.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES. 12

Annapolis, January 17, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Robinson, late overseer of the poor house of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or settlement, and those who have claims upon the said estate, are likewise desired to state the same without delay, that they may be settled as soon as possible, by

2 RICHARD OWEN, JAMES ROYSTON, } Executors.

December 8, 1787.

ALL persons in any manner interested, are requested to take notice, that a suit is commenced in the court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, assignee of Edward Stevenson, to obtain a conveyance of the legal title to the said Charles Carroll of and in two hundred and ninety-one acres of land, more or less, part of a tract or parcel of land called Fell's Retirement, lying and being in Frederick county, according to a contract for the sale thereof to the said Stevenson, made on the tenth day of March, 1774, by a certain Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Allen Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready to pay the purchase money now due on the said contract to the state of Maryland, or to such person or persons entitled by law to receive the same. 6X

Talbot, November 24, 1787.

I WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot, and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same. 6

November 21, 1787.

ON the petition of George Dent, of Washington county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of January next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, 6X Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

ELLICOTT'S

ALMANACKS,

For the year of Lord 1788.

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, ofnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

9 CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

St. Mary's county, January 1, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Townshend Eden, esq; of St. Mary's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having just claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in without delay, regularly authenticated, that they may be settled as soon as possible. All applications for payment or settlement to be made to Walter Stone, at Port-Tobacco.

BETTY ANNE EDEN, administratrix.
9 WALTER STONE, administrator.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just imported, in the KITTY, captain MOORE from BOURDEAUX,

A QUANTITY of old Coniac brandy, a few cases claret (vintage 1783), handsome dark ground chintzes, and fine cambrick, to be sold at his store on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mold candles, and fine East-India coffee. 4 5w

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PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

A Geographical and Topographical

HISTORY

OF

AMERICA,

Containing, exclusive of the History of South-America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from seminaries of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states.

CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.
The history of North-America.

The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of many a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of *Mexico*.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This will contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen, disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation of this history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America. 6

Charles county, December 7, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the honourable Richard Lee, Esq; deceased, late of the county aforesaid, are desired to make speedy settlement of their accounts, either by payment or giving bonds with security, and by renewment of bonds already given, with security; and those who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated; if due regard is not paid to the above notice, suits will be commenced, by

6X GRACE LEE, ALICE LEE, } admrxs. of Richard Lee.

December 21, 1787.

ON the petition of James Burnes, of Prince George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Burnes, that the 12th day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, 4 Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Beal and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased of Nathan Silas Simkin, by the name of Good-will. 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber living in Dorchester county, intends to petition the justices of the said county at their next sitting, to be liberated from his creditors, under the act of assembly. 6X JAMES DURBIN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.